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'CLOSE IT' SAY CRITICS

Prison is for Women a cold and costly tomb

by Yvonne Crittenden Telegram Staff Reporter

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SHOULD Canada's only Federal women's penitentiary be torn down and if so - how soon?

Is the whole concept of such a place outdated in the light of modern attitudes towards crime and rehabilitation?

This article written by Yvonne Crittenden, will allow you to judge for yourself.

The Royal Commission Status of Women report said bluntly: "Close it".

Critics, outside and inside, mock the thought that any meaningful rehabilitation takes place at Kingston Prison for Women.

It's costing Canadians \$1 million a year for custody of its handful of inmates—approximately \$13,000 per prisoner per year, twice as much as it costs for each male Federal prisoner.

Because it's Canada's only Federal women's prison, inmates must come here from the farthest parts of the country; some don't see husbands or children for the whole length of their sentences.

Female offenders rarely commit the kind of crimes of violence that necessitate their being shut up in a maximum-security prison.

And even the superintendent of the prison admits frankly he would like one day to preside over its being torn down.

All these are compelling reasons why Kingston Prison for Women seems an increasingly outdated, 19th-century way of dealing with women criminals.

Built 40 years ago (although it looks 100 years older than that), the prison was designed the same way as a male maximum-security jail.

The stark, forbidding limestone building with its mausoleum appearance and high walls fills the visitor with foreboding and despair. There's a sense of grim retribution before one gets inside the door.

Despite modern touches inside such as a newer wing, bright-painted offices, cafeteria and inmate lounges, the cold stone walls are omnipresent; there are barred and locked doors and windows at every turn, wardresses with jangling keys at every corner.

The grim "Range", as the cell block where 25 inmates is called, is straight out of the last century.

There are rooms as well as cells, but the Range is where most newcomers are sent until it's decided where they belong. It must be a chilling experience, particularly for the first offender.

Inmates are allowed to decorate rooms or cells and there are pathetic attempts to pretty them up and make them homelike with curtains, bedspreads and personal touches.

More important than the physical facilities of the prison is the reason for its existence in the first place, and the efforts it makes to rehabilitate inmates.

Any woman whose sentence is more than two years automatically goes to Kingston, no matter where she comes from in Canada.

This means that some from places like British Columbia or the Maritimes can go for years without seeing their children or families.

This was one reason why the Status of Women Commission recommended it be closed down and that Federal offenders instead be housed in smaller, provincial institutions but under Federal responsibility.

Another reason was the overwhelming agreement of Canadian penal experts that women prisoners do not fare well in this type of maximum-security institution.

A forward-looking rehabilitation program that dramatically lessened the "repeater" rate in female prisoners was set up at Kingston under former superintendent Isabel Macneill, first woman in Canada to head a Federal prison.

Many of her innovations, however, lapsed when she quit in 1966—she and several of her staff claiming that Ottawa was clamping down on the rehabilitation program.

Miss Macneill said then her chief regret was lack of a new

type of prison, with cottage-type facilities such as those at Ontario's new provincial women's prison, the Vanier Institution, at Brampton.

"Women prisoners mainly need motivation", Miss Macneill said. "They need to be shown how to achieve realistic goals. They don't need bars".

The prison has had a new superintendent since January 1 of this year: Austin Edwards, a youthful-looking 53-year-old former national parole representative at Kingston, who has a long background in corrections.

Mr. Edwards is a pipe-smoking, pleasantly warm and candid man. His appointment is probably the best thing that could have happened to this prison.

He is determined to re-emphasize rehabilitation, to "liven up" treatment and training. And he seems more interested in turning out good citizens than "model" prisoners.

Mr. Edwards believes strongly in inmate participation, in giving women prisoners creative outlets for their feelings and talents.

HAMPERED

But he admits his task is hampered by the physical set-up of the gloomy old prison, and agrees with the Quinnet Report

and Status of Women recommendations that this type of institution is not suitable for women.

"But", he adds, "before removing the women anywhere else, I'd want to be very sure the facilities would be as good or better than we have here".

At present, there are 76 women at Kingston, which was built to handle well over 100. And there's an unusually high ratio of staff which adds to the high cost—there are 67 in all, 40 custodial and only a few with professional training.

However, Mr. Edwards believes this ratio of staff to inmates can be used to good advantage and that a good "therapeutic community" atmosphere can be achieved at Kingston.

He's re-activating several programs that have lapsed since Miss Macneill quit, such as an inmate newspaper, inmate recreation committee and an inmate general committee to handle problems.

He's also trying to make himself available to the inmates if they have beefs or problems they want to talk over with the man at the top.

In short, Superintendent Edwards hopes to work as pro-

(Continued on page 6)

Break Through

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EDITORIALS

Why no alarm over the suicide rates in pens?

Commenting on a statement made recently by Solicitor-General Jean-Pierre Goyer, John Maloney, regional director of penitentiaries has given it as his opinion that 19 suicides in those institutions last year is not really alarming at all. Mr. Goyer thought it was distinctly alarming; in fact he said he was astounded and that his department is "looking into it".

How bad must the present system in Canada become before the authorities will do something more positive than taking a look? In a country with as small a population as ours 19 suicides in federal prisons in one year is not only "alarming", it is downright disgraceful. That men can be driven by despair to take their own lives in such institutions is evidence enough that the penitentiary system is basically inhuman.

Does Mr. Maloney think that ascribing at least some of the suicides to "sheer despondency" constitutes a defence of the system? Of course it is despondency; that is precisely what causes suicides. The point is surely, that such despondency should be noticed and taken as a warning.

It is one thing to make a man pay for his depredations against society by locking him up. That incarceration itself is punishment enough. But when to his isolation from society is added all the penalties of petty dehumanization which prisons practise, a situation is created which usually succeeds in breaking men — and even leading them to kill themselves.

The fantastic feature of the prison system is that it hasn't changed. One of the best personal accounts of what it is like in a big prison was written by Oscar Wilde in the nineteenth century. His *Ballad of Reading Jail* and *De Profundis* tell of the primitive cruelty, the fantastic boredom, lack of privacy and general tedium of life in a great prison. Details may have changed — they don't pick oakum or work a treadmill any more. But the rest remains.

It seems that those who try to humanize prisons — either officials or laymen — inevitably have their best efforts frustrated because those who actually do the prison work remain somehow ignorant of the humanitarian goals which have been proposed. Whatever the reasons, those 19 suicides last year stand as a stunning indictment of the Canadian penitentiary system from top to bottom.

—Reprinted from Kingston Whig-Standard

ARTICLES REQUESTED

Break Through solicits articles relating to penal and allied subjects or dealing with sociological problems of ex-inmates.

Editorial Page



"It ain't a dance... It's a raffie!"

Editorial Comment....

"Goodbye Mr. Grossman"

With the taking of office of Premier William Davis, the former Minister of Corrections of Ontario, Allan Grossman has gone on to another important portfolio.

Break Through would be remiss if it did not take time to thank Mr. Grossman for his years as minister of corrections, since under his guidance vast improvements have been made in the Ontario correctional system.

We can point to the taking over of the hovels formerly called county jails which were turned into something much better.

Still jails, but a much more liveable place. We can also point to the many schools which have been established such as the

Kawartha Lakes School for Girls in Lindsay, where under the supervisor Scott Keane many young girls are getting back on their feet after going slightly astray.

There are many areas of development, all of which are not directly the result of Mr. Grossman's fertile mind, but his was the guiding hand and it was one that did a lot of good, whether or not inmates would care to agree. Sure we still have the hard core institutions. But this is to be expected when you have inmates who will just raise hell for hell's sake and have to have some form of restraint not handed out generally.

Break Through wishes Mr. Grossman well in his new position and we have a letter

from his successor saying he intends to carry on Mr. Grossman's forward thinking.

We hope so, as once the system stands still, then it will revert to its former state.

DIEF SPEAKS

While speaking to students at the Escott Public School, ex-Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, the M.P. for Prince Albert made a remark which is worth repeating for some people in P.A. He said, during the course of his speech: "There are more people of conviction in Prince Albert than anywhere else in Canada". Quite a comment !!!

PHOTOGRAPHS NEEDED

The Break Through would be interested in donations of photographs showing Canadian penal institutions

Send to:

Break Through, 199 McNab St. S. Hamilton Ont.

LONGEST PRISON TERM
Did you know the longest prison term is not held as a record by an American, but by Jose Crespo Ruiz in Madrid, who on April 19, 1967, was sentenced to 6,616 years and some months. His sentences, all concurrent were handed down for sale of fictitious holiday apartments, worth \$9 million.
Reprinted from "Tell Us About It" Kingston Prison for Women

From the Editor's desk

By LES IRONSIDE



Before leaving Lindsay to move bag and baggage to Gananoque to become a rural dweller I managed to fit in time to visit Scott Keane, principal of the Kawartha Lakes School and the results are elsewhere in this edition. The point I would like to make is that THIS school is an institution; but it is so unlike one that one could easily be fooled into believing it was an ordinary school. Mr. Keane, whom I am happy to call a personal friend has proved that with much love and understanding many of his young charges are put back on the road home better equipped.

Mind you there are always the few odd students at KLS who cannot stand the place; but then isn't that always the same in other institutions?

It seems I goofed in my last edition when I set a headline stating John Brailhwaite had gone federal. In fact he has been a fed-for over three years.

One criticism I have met when talking to inmates at various institutions is the lack in Break Through of material from inmates or ex-inmates. This I can certainly appreciate, but remember that Break Through has offered its pages to any serving inmates or penal publication, but so far, apart from one article we have received nothing else. So don't blame us chaps!!! You send them in—we'll print them.

Now that Millhaven is partially completed the "BIG" move from K.P. will be under way shortly. Indications from one corrections fed that K.P. will be closed out within four years from now. Any guys at K.P. care to give long odds on that? Mind you Millhaven, built as a replacement is a vast improvement over K.P., but as the Kingston Whig-Standard pointed out it is still a prison—even if they do have wavy bars instead of the staid old straight ones. I will be writing a pictorial feature on Millhaven for the June edition.

Re my article on the Beaver Creek Camp inmates and their J. R. at Christmas—it has been pointed out by a federal official that the incidents will not affect future Christmas paroles. Glad to hear it.

I guess the Sally Ann must be feeling sort of put out when they have a K.P. type paroled to them for a day or so and he ups and walks off. I understand the gentleman in question was due for a transfer to the B.C. Pen the day he walked off.

The idea of promoting a CANADIAN PENAL PRESS as far as Break Through is concerned is dead. Just no response and of all the provinces we wrote to concerning approval in principle—we received just three replies.

I have just been sent a copy of the "Voice of St. Leonard" a publication edited by a good friend of cons and ex-cons, the Rev. Syd West of the Anglican Church Correctional Service.

In it he asks for opinions and experiences of those who have had the contact with juvenile and family courts good or bad and to let him know as he is compiling some statistical data. His address is c/o Diocese of Toronto, 65 Church Street, Toronto. If you reside in TO go down and see him with your information. If you wish your name kept silent—he's your man. I'll vouch for him, and it is seldom I'll vouch for any clergyman.

I received an article which referred to a feature story in the Kingston Whig Standard on Millhaven. It's worth reading as it points out some very salient and interesting points.

For the June edition of Break Through I am hoping to get Dief the Chief writing an article. I haven't received confirmation as yet—but have a feeling he will oblige.

In our next edition I am hoping to feature an article on the educational and hobbycraft sections of Collin's Bay Penitentiary. I was down there some time ago and was very impressed with the very high quality of the hobby craft room.



A Well Equipped Library at K.L.S.

The Library at the Kawartha Lakes School, Lindsay is probably one of the finest in the Ontario correctional system. It is housed in a light, large room in the school premises and contains well over 10,000 books. Most of them of an up-to-date nature and covering every subject.

—Break Through staff photo

Inmates' assimilation program progressing favorably in towns

By GORDON VINCENT
Break Through Staff Writer
The federal solicitor-general's department has been quietly introducing an assimilation program for inmates, which is a modern concept of penitentiaries located discreetly in four of Canada's major cities.

Unlike the normal type of pen, in the new concept establishments there are no cells, no guards in uniform. The rules are not rigid and have little or no regimentation and are deliberately made flexible according to individual characters. These centres are known as "Community Release Centres".

EASES TRANSITION

The residents of "The Montgomery Community Release Centre" in Toronto, come from various federal institutions in the Ontario area. They are approved by a committee who studied the backgrounds of the applicants and agreed the assimilation program offered by the centre would be an asset during the inmates re-adjustment period. They are not suddenly released on the street after feeling the security of a prison for so many years to become lost in the shuffle of a once familiar—but not strange world.

The Montgomery Centre eases this rapid transition by affording time to residents looking for employment. The centre has on staff five counsellors willing to help a man find himself again.

LENIENT RULES

Since March 31, 1970, forty-four inmates have been residents of the centre. Thirty-six of this number made it into society and are currently on their own. Un-

fortunately eight had to be returned to their original institutions due to their misuse of the centre's lenient regulations. The reason for sending them back has to be serious according to Director Jim West. "We expect the fellows to live it up a little during their stay but when someone disappears for days without bothering to contact us then we do not have any alternative but to send the man back".

"We had some real experience here", says Jim West, "when we first opened up we had no rule so we asked the first group to draw them up. Their draft was brought to us and we had to refuse it, not because they were asking too much but they were too regimented. They were making it tough on themselves so the staff leniently drew up the rules".

LOW UPKEEP

The upkeep of the Montgomery Centre is lower than the department first anticipated.

"We were provided with a budget of \$121,000, with a leeway of 5% over that", says Jim West, "but so far we have spent under the estimated \$10,000 per month. The operational cost of the centre for its first year will be somewhere around \$80,000".

The Department of the Solicitor-General, up to now, has opened four centres in Canada, named after streets they're located on. The Georgia Community Release Centre in Vancouver—The Osborne Centre in Winnipeg—The Montgomery Centre in Toronto and the St. Hubert Community Release Centre in Montreal.

EXPANSION PLANS

The future plans of the department is to expand this assimilation program. Mr. West has suggested that they open Community Release Centres in all major Canadian cities. Also, it is his wish for the department to set up similar detention institutions for first offenders instead of sending them to the "Big House".

There are people. Someday you will find a federal institution at your doorstep but don't be alarmed. The majority of residents are good people. Two elderly ladies in Toronto would vouch for that. As the story goes, they were experiencing difficulties with their car one winter day and approached Jim West, who was passing by, for help. Well there wasn't a thing he could do to help but he sent a resident quite knowledgeable of servicing cars. After a trying few minutes, the resident succeeded in fixing the vehicle and even refused to accept payment for the service. The following day, Mr. West, who was passing by again, was hailed by the ladies wanting to know who that nice man was. To this day they still don't know the nice young gentle fellow was a resident of a modern discreet penitentiary.

LIFE IS FUNNY

Life is funny; Some people get a big slice, Some a small portion, but what matters most is that you can make the best of what you've received.

—George Craig

The Kawartha Lakes School

By L. E. IRONSIDE

Scott Keane, the superintendent of the Kawartha Lakes School, since he took over has always asked himself a question "Does the school have a place within the community and if so—how?"

He has proved this point beyond any question by the total acceptance of the Lindsay community. "I always tell people," he said, "it is not what can the community do for my school, but what the school can do for the Lindsay community—and we have answered this question with a very fine range of community participation programs."

The school exists to render thoughtful and considerate attention to a student's personality difficulties so they may obtain a healthy emotional development. The school encourages, through day to day attitudes, counselling, and participation in group activities, the development of self confidence and the most important factor of all—the ability to accept responsibility.

During my visit to the KLS it was evident there was a tremendous empathy between Scott Keane, his staff and the students which I have never evidenced before in any penal establishment.

"We try, very hard", Mr. Keane remarked, "to respect each student as an individual and in turn we expect the girls to return this consideration by working with both the staff and her fellow students."

There are many existing community programmes at the school, such as attendance at outside homes for baby sitting duties. Attending churches and studying higher secondary levels at the LCVI in Lindsay.

"Our programs reflect a conscious effort to introduce the students to vocational environments which they have not experienced before and from which they can learn consideration for other people."

Some of the KLS students assist with semi-nursing chores at the Ross Memorial Hospital and at other homes such as the children's one in Sunderland where they assist the regular staff in feeding babies and changing them.

There are between 23-30 students involved in these community programs with some taking courses at either the LCVI or at the Ross Memorial Hospital.

Throughout these programs I noticed the girls see life from different angles (1) they meet people of different ages (2) they learn other viewpoints of life exist beyond their own and they learn to become involved with people, while in most cases the girls never did before and if they did it was usually in a detrimental fashion.

One thing, Mr. Keane said was, with all these community programs the girls learn to do things without a selfish motive and if this was the ONLY thing imparted from these community programs then the school has justified its existence.

This is partially what is lacking in today's society—doing things without a selfish motive.

Most of the girls I talked to, and there were many, and in an



A Large Dining Room and Healthy Appetites

The dining room at the Kawartha Lakes School, Lindsay, is a large one and serves both students and staff members alike. But the staff have an edge over the students (all girls)—they don't have to clean the dining room up three times per day. The dish that most of the students dislike is stew !!! We wonder why?

—Break Through staff photo

atmosphere of complete freedom as they were learning they were individuals and somebody relies on them.

I found the staff at the KLS under Scott Keane to be a very dedicated and well liked by the majority of the students. Naturally there are a few recalcitrant students who would never be happy anywhere and are only longing for their release day to roll around. But these are in the minority.

They are not merely professionals who are doing their job from nine to five p.m., but individuals who know practically every student by their first name (and how many wardens can boast this?) and with whom they have a tremendous rapport. And that this empathy is not based on mere lip service but down to earth care and attention and some of the students even help the staff with their personal problems.

I've heard some of the staff ask some of the senior girls for advice on personal matters and this is a good sign which exists within the entire school.

Harry, the school driver is as well known to the girls as the superintendent and even he knows most of the girls personally.

This kind of rapport fosters something I have never seen in visiting any penal establishment—an "esprit de corps" which is quite unique and the people of Lindsay have accepted Scott Keane and his flock without any reservations.

I have found within the KSL the system is basic to any type of learning

situation. The key word being opportunity and the motivation—comes from the students themselves. A student council exists which has disciplinary powers in certain areas and uses them to bring back into line any student who cares to try her hand at other than the normal.

Personal freedom at KLS is wide and the students know that although Scott Keane is a personal friend and confidant to each girl he can also be a stern disciplinarian when the need arises.

How many other prisons or training school inmates can walk into the super's office and sound off without fear of being thrown into the hole or lose some copper? None that I know of, unless they are new and I am not aware of them.

The students are chosen by Scott Keane from a central classification centre near Toronto and are well screened before being accepted. This must be done as the girls must be able to accept and be accepted within our school society and program.

Educationally the school offers grades 7 to 10 with students in the higher grades attending the Lindsay Collegiate and Vocational Institute. They attend as regular students and are unsupervised.

Within the school the department of education curriculum has been adapted to suit the varying needs of the students and even a teacher from outside would be hard put to notice the class rooms and the students were not within the normal

like stew. Well, I can commiserate with her on this. Joint stew isn't all that appetising.

Other complaints concerned delays in individual students being processed too slowly to a higher grade and the greater freedom of movement within the school and community. But, by and large the girls accepted the school, for what it is—a place to be helped or helped—whichever they choose.

Accommodation is excellent with either individual or dormitory type situations. The single rooms are small, but include all the modern amenities found in a high class YWCA. The rooms are kept spotless by the girls and the artistic embellishments are something to behold. The talent, artistically which I found in the KLS is beyond belief. It's very high.

Recreational facilities are also of a high standard, ranging from a well equipped auditorium and gymnasium to a basement roller skating arena.

The school also has a recent acquisition—a full time school chaplain who does a great deal of personal counselling of the students and with who, he has adopted a good relationship. He isn't the usual type of dog collar individual, but like Syd West of the Anglican Correctional Service he takes much more than a casual interest in his job at the KLS.

Probably one of the most advanced programmes at the school is the after care system which prepares a student for return to a community since this is MOST critical time in an ex-student's life. "She will still need a great deal of guidance."

Mr. Keane said, "but also support and understanding from her parents and others. And the main problem we have experienced so far is one of integration within a community and this brings into use the professional services of our after care staff."



Scott Keane

A penologist who is probably one of the finest in his field of dealing with youngsters by methods other than those which are outdated in other penal establishments can be found sitting in the superintendent's chair at the Kawartha Lakes School, Lindsay, Ontario.

—Break Through staff photo

Salvation Army Correctional Services perform in prisons

By BRIGADIER V. GREENWOOD

Salvation Army Correctional Services

"While men go to prison, in and out, I'll fight". These were the words of William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army and that fight was for a better life, a better chance, a better place in society for the one behind bars or for the one returning to family, job and community.

The year 1890 saw the publication of Wm. Booth's book "Dark-est England and the Way Out". This was an in-depth study of the appalling social conditions in England together with the Salvation Army's suggestions for dealing with these conditions. From the pages of this outspoken book here are phrases that seem to have a familiar and up to date ring to them. "Our prisons ought to be reforming institutions which turn men out better than when they came in". "The prisoner is never to be regarded as a mere convict or a number but rather a human being to be cared for".

In the year 1890 also, the Salvation Army in Canada endeavoured to translate the message of General Booth's book into action by providing physical and spiritual aid to men who for some reason or another had found themselves behind bars. A "prison gate home" was established in Toronto on Eglinton Avenue just east of Yonge Street. It was decided that if the police had their "black maras" to take men to jail, then the Salvation Army should have their "red maras" to pick them up upon their release from jail. Sure enough, a suitable wagon was obtained and painted a bright red. This "red mara" paid regular visits to the jails to pick up released men who desired to stay at the "prison gate home".

Here the offender was given accommodation and offered work such as making and repairing boots and shoes, baking bread, etc. This was the beginning of a giant program of rehabilitation centres, Harbour Light Corps and Houses of Concord right across Canada.

Eighty years later under its Director Lieut. Colonel Peter Lindores The Salvation Army Correctional Services Department now numbers almost 90 Officers and another 86 employees directly involved in all phases of this work. In the city of Toronto alone during last year over 32,000 men were interviewed in their cells and from the courts 4,016 men were released under the care of the Salvation Army. Three hundred and eighty young lads were placed on Probation to the House of Concord.

In a copy of the War Cry dated December 1890 it was reported that a "Prison gate home" was opened in the city of Kingston by Staff Captain Alex Bolton. This indicates the Salvation Army Work at the Kingston Penitentiary commenced over 80 years ago. As in all major prisons of Canada the institutions in the Kingston complex are visited on a regular basis to conduct personal interviews with the inmate. These interviews usually have to do with family and business affairs, personal problems, sponsorships of parole, aftercare employment.

"Federal Cases" come on strong out of Agassiz Mountain Prison

Used by permission of Canadian Press
By MICHAEL BENNETT

The Federal Cases call it country, but it's really jailhouse rock.

What started as a "big house" band at Agassiz Mountain prison, 60 miles east of Vancouver, has turned into a unique rehabilitation program for two convicts who might otherwise have been on the inside looking out.

Every week, George, who began serving an indefinite life sentence in 1944, and Les, 25, the group's lead guitarist-singer, get a chance to perform on the outside with temporary absences—an honor leave system designed to reintroduce them to society in small doses.

"I'm not doing this as a ticket to freedom," says George, a 33-year-old fiddle player from Lethbridge, Alta.

"I enjoy it—simple as that." George and Les, a native of Saskatoon, are the only two of the group still doing time. Bill, 23, who plays rhythm guitar, has been out since Sept. 11 after serving 29 months for breaking and entering.

The bass player, Les's brother Barry, and drummer Sandy, a high school student, are what they call "Square Johns"—they've steered clear of the law. They were brought in after two original members of the group lost their privileges.

MUST MAKE DEADLINE

For one-nighters at Legion halls, charity benefits and private parties, George and Les get out—unescorted—at 6:30 p.m. They must be back in the prison huts by 2:30 a.m. And a couple of nights a week, Barry, Sandy and Bill go behind the fences of the minimum-security prison built like an army camp for rehearsals in the officers' mess.

They have a rough country feeling from hoo-down to Buck Owens and Jerry Lee Lewis, and Les, a surprisingly good singer, keeps it cooking.

He has less than a year to serve on a five-year drug sentence and says getting out of jail—even for a couple of nights a week—eases the frustration of being locked up.

"When you're in jail, you build up a hate, a hate for everybody." "It's maybe not justified, but you still get it. When you get

My visit to the Kingston Penitentiary is typical of a day's work in the life of any Salvation Army Correctional Officer anywhere in the country. Usually it commences in the morning in the East Cell Block where 60-70 men for various reasons are segregated from the rest of the population. Then it's noon-hour, in the dome interviewing men in their cells, following through on inquiries from concerned parents and friends or perhaps just a friendly chat. The afternoon is usually spent contacting men at work in the various shops and other locations and on the way out there is often a session with the Classification Department so that one's work will co-ordinate with their's. The day usually concludes with a heavy docket of correspondence and requests requiring a few hours in the office.

Very often an officer first meets an accused person in the courts, if he is then sentenced to a term of imprisonment, contact is made and maintained during the serving of the sentence. When the man has made his application for parole, and if he so desires the Salvation Army will sponsor him and provide the necessary supervision by the officer who originally met him in the Courts, and when he returns to his home town again. In this way there is continuity to the service and the Salvation Army has a long term influence upon the person, his family and other relatives. If he has an alcoholic problem he can become a client of our Harbour Light Centres. If he has no home or employment prospects he can enter the Rehabilitation Centres for indefinite periods and until he can learn to function by himself.

While the Salvation Army Officer is not the official Chaplain in any of the Kingston area institutions he is looked upon as the right arm of the Chaplain counselling men in spiritual matters and conducting Chapel Services on a regular basis. Very important to the spiritual development of the individual is the Chapel Service, the quiet time when the inmates come apart from the regular prison routine to worship his God. There does seem to be a great need for more reverence and respect in the very fine Chapels provided for the purpose of worship and prayer. If an inmate could be encouraged in the quiet use of the sanctuary perhaps he would be better equipped to handle the difficulties, frustrations and tensions which he will encounter thus perchance averting tragedy. All too often men are more concerned with the physical and material needs than they are with the spiritual need of the inner man. They are much like the old mountaineer who came to town and made his way to the clock-mender's shop. "This yere clock is broke! Kin ye mend it?" and he laid two clock hands on the clock-mender's bench. "Why them's only the hands" cried the clock-mender. "Where is the clock?" "There ain't nuttin' wrong with the clock." The trouble is with them hands. "I left the clock to home". "Why, you long legged mountaineer, you ought to know better than that," cried the clock-mender. "Go back home and git the clock the trouble ain't with them hands' it's with the works inside". If a man can be brought to the realization of this inner need and led to make a commitment of his life to Christ then the success of his future is assured.

out, it's so different. You realize everybody thinks it's really great."

George, who had his own radio show on CJOC in Lethbridge in the late 1950s, and plays all stringed instruments by ear, says the band experiment "helped me 100 per cent and gave me a better outlook on life."

"There was some resentment from the rest of the guys inside when we first went out, you know, a lot of snide remarks. They thought the warden was showing favoritism, but they're pretty quiet now."

DON'T EARN MUCH

The one-night stands don't bring much money—four hours work at a Chilliwack Legion hall earned them \$10.80 each.

But playing top-level audience instead of an empty mess hall helped file off the rough edges and last fall the group was booked for a week at the Gardena Club, a rocking little spot in New Westminster, B.C.

Owner Frank Amato recalls that he wasn't handing out charity either—"they did wonders for us".

Agassiz Warden R. A. Wilson says the Federal Cases experiment has been such a success

that the prison has loaned a set of drums to another five inmates who call themselves The Mountain Prison Mountaineers and specialize in foot-stomping polkas and old-time waltzes.

"The key to this or any other temporary absence project is putting the responsibility on the shoulders of the inmates", he says.

"When the group first went out I warned them: 'If you're five minutes late, I'll revoke your passes.' And they weren't."

"Thirty-two years ago when I started in the prison system, there was nothing as far as rehabilitation was concerned. To day, with temporary absences for men like George and Les, and three-day work passes, they are not going back into society unaware of the changes."

LARGEST PRISON IN WORLD

Did you know the largest prison in the world is Charkov Prison in the USSR which, at times is estimated to hold over 400,000 prisoners.

Reprinted from "Tell Us About It" Kingston Prison for Women

Letters to the Editor

A COMMENDATION

14th February, 1971

The Editor,
Break Through,
HAMILTON, Ontario.

Dear Editor,

I have recently read your January 1971, edition of Break Through and must commend you and your staff on a superb reproduction and editorial effort.

Since Break Through commenced publication it has come a long way towards filling a badly needed gap where both inmates and ex-inmates, rather than officials express their points of views.

I would, however like to see more articles from serving inmates and from Salvation Army Correctional Officers who are very closely concerned with penology.

Yours truly,

"INTERESTED PARTY"
(Name withheld at writer's request).

Ex-cons don't get hit

In a high-crime district of San Diego County, where late-night stores are hit regularly by gunmen, a La Mesa market has been run for five months by seven ex-convicts.

There have been no robberies. Losses blamed on loose management previously closed the market. Now it is operating in the black.

The ex-cons have instructed other employees in the 400-market chain in ways of preventing theft.

THE MEN were hired by Dick Dole, manager of Southland Corp's Seven-Eleven stores in Southern California, through an agency of the U.S. Economic Opportunity Commission.

Four are still working for \$1.75 an hour, one quit to earn more money elsewhere and two have gone on to college.

With backgrounds in robbery and other crimes, the men were given a one-week training program at company expense and went to work as clerks. One, Bob Ghareeb, became manager.

Says John Chambers, 21, who admits he spent 2½ years in three prisons for grand theft, auto theft and possession of narcotics: "The money in this store isn't mine, I protect it because I work here."

WINTHROP HOWARD, another of the clerks, said he was approached by acquaintances who wanted him to take part in an armed robbery and turned them down.

The store's sales volume runs about \$2,200 a week. Before he hired the ex-convicts, Dole says, "It was difficult to get somebody to run the store who thought enough of the work to do a good job". Inventory shortages caused by theft were common.

Sound of a drum

By A.N. OTHER (EX)

During the last war, in Chicago, a large firm was awarded a contract which called for the utmost security. A mandatory first move was the fingerprinting of their 10,000 employees. To their surprise and predictable dismay, they discovered that some 600 individuals possessed criminal records! Their first thought was that they should engage in a wholesale firing spree. Fortunately, wiser counsel prevailed.

It was decided to look upon the 600 as individuals! Many, as a matter of fact, were already responsible supervisory employees. None were fired, and a new company policy was established. The men concerned were aware of their close brush with bigotry, and were duly thankful for the compassion and understanding that had been shown. The long-term results were far-reaching—

There is light beginning to glimmer (just faintly) through the darkness! I was struck, while watching a recent replay of a classic motion picture, by the sight of people taking up stones to hurl at those afflicted with leprosy! Mental disease, too, has come in for its share of blind, unreasoning malevolence down the years... the long dreary centuries of man's fear, hatred, and lack of social conscience in dealing with matters (and people) he didn't understand.

Today, right now, as you read these lines, there are thousands of people eating their hearts out... whose family-life is being torn asunder, by reason of unproductive, costly, and soul-corroding incarceration. There used to be a saying in one of Canada's provinces... "it moves, shoot it!" And this hair-brained philosophy led to count-

less deaths among the hunting fraternity! For years now, the policy toward the offender has been "jail him"! Attitudes are slowly changing, and more reliance is being placed on probationary techniques, but I submit there are still many, many thousands of hapless individuals languishing behind bars who could have had their misdemeanors handled in an alternative fashion. Too often, the results of needless incarceration escalate until their total sum far, far outweighs the seriousness of the offence committed. Canada leads the world in per capita jailings. Is this something of which to be proud?

And, speaking as an ex-inmate, allow me to make a final point which cries for utterance:—"society's attitude toward the ex-inmate who wants to re-establish must change radically". A released man, if he possesses worthwhile character traits at all, (and many of us do!), doesn't want anything "handed to him" in the way of employment, but he does want to be given a chance to prove his renewed integrity to himself and to the world. He has feelings akin to your own. He can be hurt by the chilly look—the raised eyebrow—and the smug thrust of a shoulder!

He is not all bad... any more than you are all good! Finally, if a person is not moved to press for penal system change on humanitarian grounds, at least it can be remembered that it costs the taxpayer more, much more, to incarcerate his fellowman, than to place him under an efficient, and hopefully rehabilitative program. I, personally, have been looking for suitable employment for some six months now, forced in the meantime to subsist on savings. When they are gone, what then? Do you care?

Penitentiary suicide rates climbing

The Government disclosed recently that there have been 23 suicides in federal prisons since Sept. 1, 1969, and 80 attempts.

All but two of the suicides took place in six aging maximum security prisons. Most of the attempted suicides also took place in the maximums.

The maximums hold about 2,800 of the 7,150 prisoners, indicating a stunning suicide rate within their walls of more than 500 per 100,000 population.

This is close to 50 times as high as the Canadian rate of 10.9 in 1969.

The figures were sought in the Commons by Gordon Sullivan (L. Hamilton Mountain), a member of the Commons Justice and Legal Affairs Committee.

Committee members last year were shaken by the number of suicides at St. Vincent de Paul, a grim fortress north of Montreal that accounts for 11 of the 23 suicides. Seven occurred in the first half of 1970.

Solicitor-General Jean-Pierre Goyer himself has expressed shock at the number and last month pledged to continue efforts of George McRath, his predecessor, to remedy the situation.

Nine of the 23 suicides occurred last year at St. Vincent de Paul, which holds about 450 men, and two in late 1969. This penitentiary reported only four suicide attempts, however.

Kingston Penitentiary, home for 702 men as of last Jan. 1, reported three suicides—two of them last month—and 35 attempts.

Saskatchewan Penitentiary, with 368 prisoners Jan. 1, reported three suicides and 24 attempts.

British Columbia Penitentiary, population 434, had two suicides and three attempts, Dorchester in New Brunswick had two suicides and no reported attempts, and Manitoba Penitentiary had one suicide and one attempt.

Outside the maximums, only two suicides were reported—one at Leclerc, a medium-security prison attached to St. Vincent de Paul, and another at William Head, a minimum-security prison in British Columbia.

Three attempted suicides were reported for last year at the Special Correctional Unit, an ultra-maximum bloc near St. Vincent de Paul where 62 men were being held Jan. 1.

At the prison for women near Kingston, where 86 prisoners

O.A.C. & C. meeting says....

Rehabilitation is impossible without public participation

The Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology held a seminar on "Volunteers" (citizen participation in corrections) on March 4th, 1971 at the Anglican Diocesan Centre in Toronto. A panel of four speakers, moderated by A. M. Kirkpatrick of the John Howard Society of Ontario, was followed by smaller group discussions on Volunteer Work.

The first panel member to speak, Mr. R. E. Fox, a supervisor for Adult Probation in Toronto, presented a historical overview of citizen participation. Commencing with John Howard and Elizabeth Fry, two individuals who had a great impact on the British Prison System from 1750 to 1850, he gave accounts of many citizens who have contributed to the improvement of the correctional system and the lives of offenders.

Mr. Fox emphasized the failure of our correctional system, pointing out that 85% of the correctional dollar in Canada is spent on prisons of various types. Rehabilitation is impossible without public participation. He pointed out that every skill necessary in the process of assisting the ex-offender is present in the general public. One must only tap that resource to obtain the needed expertise.

It is in the deep relationship of one individual to another that change in an individual occurs. The influence of one concerned person for another in a friend to friend relationship is never forgotten.

Following along the same philosophical approach Dave L'Esperance, a probation officer in Toronto outlined a volunteer program which he supervises.

Instead of supervising a caseload of probationers Mr. L'Esperance supervises approximately 70 volunteers who in turn supervise a probationer. The input into the system is normal, one probation officer—70 probationers, but the benefits are found in the output. Each volunteer spends at least double the time with his probationer that a probation officer could, and considering the paper work-

lead of a probation officer, the actual time spent with the probationer is almost triple. This amount of time together allows for the depth of relationship to develop which produces change. Mr. L'Esperance indicated another advantage in that the volunteer can break the rules in order to provide faster more extensive assistance to his probationer.

The original source of volunteer work was community groups, church groups, service clubs, etc., but once the number of volunteers surpassed the 50 mark, their enthusiasm brought in more than sufficient numbers of interested volunteers. The screening of volunteers is accomplished through a private interview and references. The training program consists of casework method and on-going supervision. A scientific procedure for matching volunteer to probationer was scrapped and now it is based on the preferences (likes or dislikes) of the volunteer and the probationer.

Mrs. Bruce, representing the various branches of the Elizabeth Fry Society in Ontario outlined several programs which exist in the Society.

LARGEST COURT BUILDING IN WORLD

Did you know the largest court house building in the world is the central magistrate's court at Johannesburg, South Africa, which currently houses forty-four court rooms—civil and criminal.

Reprinted from "Tell Us About It" Kingston Prison for Women

LONGEST ESCAPE IN WORLD

Did you know that one Leroy Dunlap holds the world record for being at liberty after having been sentenced to death in Ohio, in 1920. He escaped and wasn't recaptured until 44 years later.

Reprinted from "Tell Us About It" Kingston Prison for Women

Quinte Detention Centre appoints new supervisor

The Department of Correctional Services announces that Mr. G. B. Preston will become Program Supervisor at the Quinte Regional Detention Centre in Napanee.

Mr. Preston, who has been Superintendent of the Perth Jail since October 1, 1970, will serve as temporary superintendent of the Kingston Jail until the opening of the Quinte Centre. This temporary posting will facilitate planning of the

program and overall operations of the modern facility at

Napanee which will replace the outdated jails in Belleville, Kingston, Napanee and Picton.

Mr. Preston transferred from the Department of Health to

the staff of the Brockville Jail in 1968. Previously he was on staff at the Ontario Psychiatric Hospital, Brockville.

The Kingston Branch participate in a day parole program from the Women's Penitentiary. They provide a residence for women with the community and volunteers often assist in transportation to and from work. The employers and fellow-employees of the women on day parole are in many ways also citizens participating in corrections.

In most branches volunteers act as drivers, office assistants, receptionists, etc. In Toronto, citizens are also involved in court work in juvenile court and as research assistants.

In the majority of branches volunteers have the opportunity to work with the offender and her family through assisting in temporary absences from penal institutions.

The variation in roles available to the volunteer working with the Elizabeth Fry Society allows for a range of skills from a person whose skill is more mechanical through to a person who is adept at forming sound personal relationships. This variety also enables a volunteer to move from one role to another as they become more familiar with the organization and the offender.

The fourth speaker, Mr. Grant Lennie of the John Howard Society of Ontario commenced his remarks by stating that the John Howard Society have not made much use of volunteers. Traditionally the directors of the branch boards have been the only citizens involved in John Howard Society work.

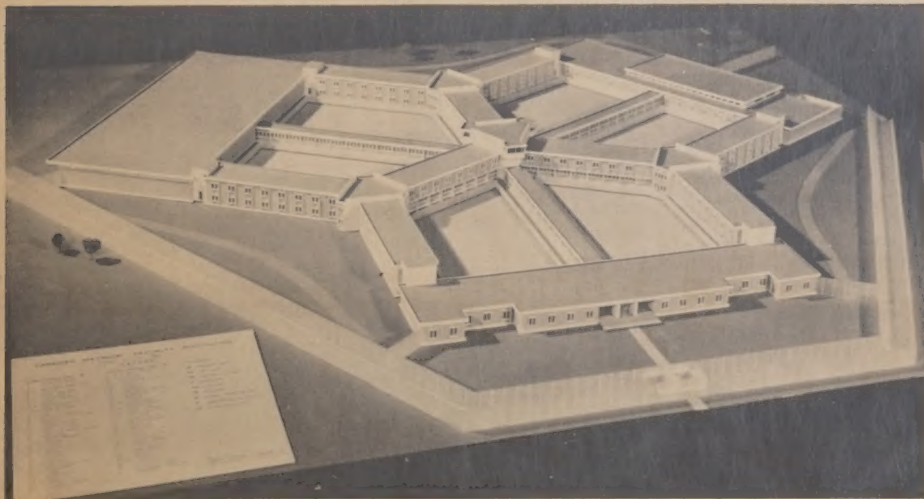
In a lay branch (an agency which has no full-time staff) the board members act as volunteer workers with the ex-inmates who seek service in their communities. All board members (both staffed and lay branches) participate in public relations and public education.

Mr. Lennie pointed out that with the development of a volunteer program in London which provides transportation for wives of inmates to visit their husbands in prison, that the JHS is moving into another type of voluntary program.

In closing Mr. Lennie stated that voluntary programs tend to cycle from enthusiasm to a dearth of participation and recommended a book entitled "How to Succeed with Volunteers".

The audience then became participants and broke up into several discussion groups to further develop the ideas and concepts presented by the speakers.

Criticisms levelled at Millhaven



By KEITH FAIRBANK

According to a recent article in the Kingston Whig Standard, Millhaven Penitentiary will soon open (then firmly close) its doors to 429 inmates who require maximum security. The article was so positive you would think the penitentiary service had written it. Yet since the day the announcement to build six similar institutions was made, the design and the need for such institutions have been severely questioned and criticized.

THE NEED

Estimates of the percentage of inmates who require maximum security to prevent escape or to protect the guards who must work with them, vary approximately, from 15% to 32% depending upon the philosophical approach taken by the researchers. If six institutions such as Millhaven were constructed (at a total cost of \$120 million), 2,574 men would be incarcerated in maximum security settings. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the number of inmates in federal penitentiaries as 7,337 as of March 31st, 1970. This would mean that 35% of Canada's penitentiary inmates would be housed in a maximum security setting. Let's try for 15%!

THE DESIGN

The article in the Whig Standard described the institution in the following manner.

"Only the industrial shop units can be expanded in the future, not the cell blocks. This was included in the design to ensure a limited prison populace but an unlimited number of services for inmates".

"There are 21 common rooms to which the prisoners have easy access from their cell blocks".

In complete contrast to the above article the following criticisms have been made from time to time about the design of Millhaven.

- (1) The design is inflexible and will neither accommodate present program nor adapt to future needs.
- (2) Security arrangements are not all they're cracked up to be. There are blind spots from secondary control centres.
- (3) Feeding arrangements are costly and inefficient.

- (4) The institution is too large for the number of men who require maximum security. Therefore a large number of men who do not require maximum security will inevitably have to experience the dehumanization of being electronically controlled like some type of robot.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

A recent article in the Hamilton Spectator covering a speech by the Solicitor-General, Jean-Pierre Goyer said maximum security institutions with "locked doors and oppressive minds" are no longer the best way to deal with criminal offenders. Society is better protected that way, he said, "but how will that person react when he is sent back to society? He will represent an even greater threat".

"But the present system where a man spends years without normal relations with his wife or any contact with his children is inhuman and unacceptable to modern society".

"We have abused human beings. Visit one maximum security institution and you will feel this oppressive climate. Of necessity a man will be psychologically unbalanced when he leaves that climate".

MAXIMUM RE-DESIGNED

When the penitentiary building plans were questioned, one new maximum institution was underway. Millhaven had been designed, but not commenced. The prison at Mission, B.C. had not yet been mentioned, but has since been announced.

In an article in the Globe & Mail March 18 Jean-Pierre Goyer, solicitor-general, announced work on the new institution at Mission B.C. has been suspended. In conjunction with the Canadian Association of Corrections and Criminology, the prison design and the whole process of institutional planning will be reviewed.

We don't have sufficient knowledge of human behaviour to design a PERFECT correctional institution, but according to the most recent comments, it would appear that we will at least use the knowledge we have.

A CLOSING THOUGHT

The Spectator article goes on to say that during Christmas, 70 of the 700 prisoners in maximum security institutions were allowed to go home to visit their families. Only SIX didn't come back in time.

Who needs maximum security?

Prisoner aid director resignation

Dahn Batchelor said he will be submitting his resignation as executive director of the Fortune Society of Canada.

Mr. Batchelor complained that when men released from prison apply for welfare assistance in Metro Toronto they face verbal abuse and discrimination. His complaint was mainly directed at the Adelaide Street East office operated by Metro for single men.

Mr. Batchelor said that he had encountered a strong difference of opinion with some directors of Fortune Society, founded several years ago to ex-

pose brutalizing conditions in prison.

He said as a result of his complaint about mistreatment of ex-prison inmates he had a discussion with Metro Social Services Commissioner John Anderson.

Mr. Batchelor said some members of the board of Fortune Society felt that they should have been consulted before a press conference was called on Friday.

He said there had been no pressure from the society for his resignation from the volunteer position. "I have an

ulcer and a hiatus hernia, and I'm following the advice of my doctor".

"For the same reason I will not be standing again for office with MACE (Metro Action Coordinating Executive)", he said.

Mr. Anderson said there has been no mistreatment and no intentional discrimination against a man because he has been in prison when he applies for welfare. The social services commissioner is still investigating the complaint and reviewing the work load on the Adelaide Street office staff.

PHOTOGRAPHS NEEDED

The Break Through would be interested in donations of photographs showing Canadian penal institutions

Send to:

Break Through, 199 Mc Nab St. S. Hamilton Ont.

Prison is for women

(Continued from page 1)

gressively as possible within the restrictive framework of the prison as long as it stands.

But he admits that one day he'd be happy to preside over its demise.

The women he's responsible for range from girls in their late teens, many of them first offenders, to women in their 60s.

The majority are in their mid-20s, and the prison population is getting progressively younger as girls on charges such as drug-possession get Federal sentences.

Quite a few girls are Americans who crossed the border, expecting to find Canadian drug laws less strict—and were rudely awakened when sentenced to the Federal prison.

Many older women are in for forgery, fraud or false pretences.

The majority are charged either with fraud or drug offences. Last year's statistics showed only one woman admitted on a murder charge, while eight were on manslaughter and five on robbery.

Recidivism rate among Kingston prisoners is high—about half eventually return.

There's a high proportion of Indian and French Canadian women (more than a third of the inmates at present are in these two categories).

The majority of inmates have children. This presents a big problem of emotional adjustment.

Some women go two or three years without seeing their children. Others, doing longer sentences, can go eight, even 15 years without visits.

Recognizing this, the parole board is generous in granting parole wherever it can, Mr. Edwards says.

Inevitably, tensions and frustrations arise in this type of prison. Lesbianism is a major problem, Mr. Edwards admits.

"Society must face the

paradox that we send people to prison not only to protect the public but presumably to try and help them. However, often prison damages them badly, and this makes the work of the treatment staff that much harder.

PRISON LIFE

"We're fighting not only the damage done to a person before she gets here but have to cope with the day-to-day forces of prison life."

Mr. Edwards believes incarceration is harder on women than men.

"Men, if they adjust at all to prison, do so more rapidly than women. But women's emotional needs are different. It's even more unnatural for them to be locked up in this kind of setting."

Depending on motivation and behavior, women are encouraged to upgrade their education, Mr. Edwards says. He points proudly to the fact that several inmates are taking correspondence courses at Queen's University, and two day parolees are actually attending courses there.

But he would like to see more emphasis on re-education and a wider range of vocational training for inmates. And eventually he would like to go away with traditional programs such as industrial sewing and cleaning.

One of the most hopeful developments at Kingston is a halfway house for day parolees that began as a pilot project last April.

Run by the local Elizabeth Fry Society, this house is unique in Canada in that the women

are still technically prison inmates yet are the sole responsibility of the after-care agency.

Elizabeth Fry pays half the cost, the Federal Government the other half. Inmates go to work or to school in the Kingston area, and return to the house at night.

Rev. Syd West....

Anglican Priest devotes whole time to inmates

By L.E. IRONSIDE

In 1962 the Anglican Church Diocese of Toronto initiated a special department of correctional services and since then the man in charge has been the Reverend Sid West, B.A., L.H.

This appointment has probably been one of the best ideas the Anglican Diocese of Toronto has had in many years since the Reverend Sid is a man of the cloth who has more than just a casual acquaintanceship with prisons and inmates.

His first task, when appointed in 1962, was to organize a viable chaplaincy service at the court and institutional levels and in addition to the Rev. Sid, there is a Church Army officer at the Don Jail and a part time priest chaplain at the provincial courts in Toronto.

At the county jail levels in Ontario, Doctor Maurice Flint, a former Rector of Little Trinity, right in the heart of Toronto's poor district, and whom I met 15 years ago when I attended that church looks after the county jails and ensures ample church visitors are around.

"I know, from experience", the Rev. Sid said, "that the most neglected are the county courts where our ministry is sadly lacking and neglected."

Mr. West keeps close tabs on liaison with all the parishes throughout the diocese in making them aware of correctional problems and opportunities and advising rectors on specific problems dealing with their flock.

Besides maintaining very close relationships with inmates, Mr. West is also busy in other allied areas. Currently he is working on a brief to the Minister of Manpower and Immigration concerning an alternative to detaining non-criminal deportees in jails.

He is also closely allied with the formation and development of houses such as the Beverley Lodge in Toronto, which has been operating for about seventeen years.

Mr. West says that in pursuit of his objectives it has become apparent there has been insufficient liaison between the various religious denominations and officials within the penal system.

"In attempting to obtain a greater and more beneficial

liaison I have interested myself in the Canadian Correctional Chaplains (interfaith) Association" he said, "and I was president of that group during 1965-1967 and I am still working at their objectives."

He is also a member of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology of which he is at present president.

Sid West is doing a fine job which is not always appreciated by inmates or ex-inmates, but he is doing it and doing it well.



The Reverend SID WEST, Anglican Correctional Chaplain who is not the usual kind of priest.

Listen Christian

I was imprisoned and you crept silently to your church and prayed for my release.

I was hungry and you formed a humanities club and discussed my hunger.

I was naked, and in your mind you debated the morality of my appearance.

I was sick and you got down on your knees and gave thanks for your health.

I was homeless and you preached to me of the spiritual shelter of God's love.

I was lonely and you left me alone to pray for me.

You seem so holy; so close to God.

But I'm still very hungry and lonely and cold and in prison.

So where have your prayers gone?

What have they done for me and to me?

What does it profit a man to page through his book of prayers when the rest of the world is crying for his help?

Reprinted from the "El Papel", Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Hamilton JHS holds annual meeting with good turn out

The John Howard Society of Hamilton 15th Annual Dinner took place at the Fischer Hotel, February 22, in Hamilton.

Alderman Bob Morrow opened the evening with traditional greetings from the city, commending the Society for its "wonderful history of after care work."

Ron Tippler, President of Local 1005, representing the United Appeal extended congratulations for a successful year of operation. He emphasized the work of the Johnson Club and Break Through Magazine. Don Irwin of the Toronto John Howard Society office congratulated the Agency for its work in innovating new programmes in an effort to familiarize the community with the problems of ex-inmates.

Community Involvement
Keith Fairbank, executive secretary of the John Howard Society, outlined the social components involved in the magazine Break Through, indicating perhaps a design of future correctional programmes will be similar to Break Through. The design consists of a common problem (crime), a group of

citizens, a group of ex-inmate citizens, and a means of working on the problem which is acceptable to both groups.

Volunteers Honoured

Mr. Ruth Bruce, currently the President of the Elizabeth Fry Society of Hamilton, Marilyn McGilvary, Linda Deevey, Rev. Lois Wilson and Linda Roper realized early in 1970 the need for an Elizabeth Fry Society being established in Hamilton for female after care and preventive work.

The five original volunteers were warmly applauded by the 175 people in attendance for their tremendous work during the past year.

Also honoured were the volunteers who implemented a service to families whose men are incarcerated. Mr. and Mrs. Young, Ruth Fordham, Elizabeth McGregor and Judy Baillie, under the supervision of social-worker Tom Williams, were congratulated for their wonderful work.

Challenge

Miss Phyllis Haslam, holder of the 1970 Women of the Year award presented by the John Howard Society for human-

itarian services to the community, was guest speaker, choosing as her topic, "What is your Success Rate?"

Basically her address was a challenge to citizens in Hamilton to respond to the problems of the community, not only in relation to the offender but in relation to all people deprived economically, socially and individually. She challenged the audience to do something about unemployment, the social status of the welfare recipient, the restricted social lives of those who do not have sufficient income, the processing of so many young people, the attitudes of many citizens toward those whom they consider socially beneath them and many other life situations in our community. The challenge was "What is your Success Rate?" as a citizen, as one who is blessed with many good things in life.

ALWAYS REMEMBER

Yesterday is history.
Today is opportunity,
and tomorrow is mystery.